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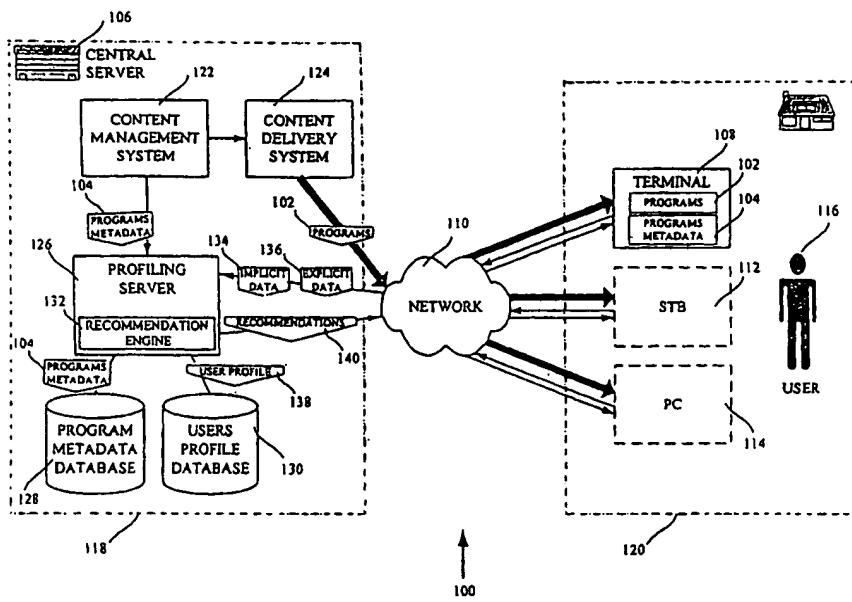
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CREATING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM USERS PROFILE BUILT INTER-ACTIVELY



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(57) **Abstract:** A system is provided for generating program recommendations for a plurality of users based on program metadata and user profiles. The system uses a central profiling server unit that includes a program agent system, a user agent system, and a recommendation engine. The program agent system has means for importing program metadata from a content management system and for storing the program metadata into a program metadata database. The user agent system includes (i) means for collecting explicit and/or implicit information on program metadata and users; (ii) means for storing the explicit and/or implicit information into a user profile database; and (iii) means for transmitting a list of program recommendations for users to user terminals. The recommendation engine includes a (i) means for building program recommendations for users based on program metadata and user profiles, through use of a plurality of filtering engines for evaluating user profiles, with a schedule of available programs; (ii) means for gathering and weighting the built program recommendations in order to generate a list of program recommendations per user; and (iii) means for storing said list of program recommendations in a user profile database.



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## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CREATING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM USERS PROFILE BUILT INTERACTIVELY

### Background of the Invention

This invention relates to entertainment media management systems, and, more particularly, to an apparatus and method that recommends a program to a user based on program metadata and on user profiles.

In order to better understand this disclosure, the following definitions 5 are offered. A program is a media (most likely an electronic media such as music, television programs, digital video or a tangible item such as a book, compact disc or a live event such as a play, opera, etc.) with validity periods. Validity periods define time periods when the program can be delivered to users. Program metadata are data that describes a program.

10 Recently, breakthroughs in digital technologies allow users to receive hundreds of video channels. In fact, it is widely believed that the barrier of 1000 channels will soon be broken. In this new environment, the amount of content available is overwhelming. Electronic guides are limited by the amount of information that can be displayed on a single screen at a given 15 time. Additional tools are therefore required in order to help the user find a program that he is interested in. One way to do this is to propose recommendations on programs addressing an individual user's preferences (for example user tastes, behavior, demographic information). The prior art includes various systems directed toward enhancing television-viewing efficiency by 20 providing individual suggestions. For example, an early system described in US Pat. No. 4,170,782, the content of which is incorporated herein by

reference, allows the viewer to preselect a television-viewing schedule of desired television channels to be viewed during selected time periods. This system also monitors the television viewer and relays this information to a central data processing center over a communications link. Other similar 5 systems, such as those described in US Pats no. 4,264,924 and 4,706,121, the contents of which are incorporated by reference, facilitate access to programming but provide no assistance to the user in determining what programming to select for subsequent viewing. US Pat. No. 4,745,549 and 10 5,075,771, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, try to provide selective access to programming from user preferences built on a user questionnaire. However, this kind of interaction based on a general questionnaire does not provide any insights as to the desirability of a particular program.

The system described in US Pat. No. 5,223,924, the content of which 15 is incorporated by reference, begins to address the above problem by providing a user interface for automatically correlating the user preferences with TV program information and creating and displaying a personalized user program database based on the results of the correlation using a “free-text search” engine. In this system, the user profile is limited to automatically 20 update the database of “preferred” programs using direct user feedback.

US Pat. No. 5,410,344, the content of which is herein incorporated by reference, provides a system for selecting programs for presentation to a viewer. The programs selected from a viewer preference file built with explicit ratings on program metadata and from a neural network engine. A 25 neural network is an black box of processing elements with a limited number

of inputs and outputs. These processing elements are able to "learn" by receiving weighted inputs that, with time and repetition, can be made to produce appropriate outputs. The viewer preference file is accessible only locally on the viewer terminal and contains no implicit ratings so that the  
5 value and efficiency of recommendations are limited.

US Pat. No. 5,534,911, the content of which is incorporated by reference, describes a virtual personal channel but user profile is stored locally and is non persistent between sessions. In U.S. Pat. No. 5,801,747, the content of which is incorporated by reference, a user-profiling server is  
10 described. However, user profiles are built only based on viewing activities of the user. Further, the system can only display preferred channels or categories.

Some prior art systems address the problem of suggesting programs from a large program database such as a movie database (for video on demand) as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,483,278, the content of which is incorporated by reference. In this system, the user makes explicit ratings on program metadata. The system presents programs in an individual order and the user can rate them explicitly (e.g., by selecting "liked" or "disliked") and the order of program presentation to the user is modified. The user profile is  
15 stored locally with respect to the terminal and is non persistent so that the interest of such a system is limited.  
20

Referring to US Pat. No. 5,758,257 and US Pat. No 6,020,883(the content of which is incorporated by reference), two profiles are built from explicit ratings, one on content data and one on viewer's preferences. An  
25 "agreement matrix" is then calculated by comparing the two profiles and a

“virtual channel” is generated, providing personal recommendations on programs to each viewer. A feedback path with monitoring information is also provided so that user profiles and content profiles can be improved. This system works also with movies, music or book databases (kiosk). This 5 system includes an “agreement matrix” and is well adapted to work inside a powerful terminal but not on a profiling server with millions of users and a limited resource terminal.

In US Pat. No. 5,798,785, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference, a terminal offers the ability to assist a viewer in choosing 10 programs for viewing. Program recommendations are built from information on frequently viewed programs, persistent profile information and user mood information. This information is interpreted into preferred program indicators and matched with the program metadata to suggest a list of programs. The first limitation of this system is that it is not able to make suggestions by 15 correlated profiles of different users. The second limitation is that the data gathering and analysis techniques used are adequate for a powerful terminal but not for a central profiling server with millions of users.

Therefore, what is needed is a system and method which overcomes the drawbacks of the prior art, generating user program recommendations 20 from the knowledge of the user profile itself, and also from the profiles of its neighbors that have the same tastes.

## Summary of the Invention

A computer-readable medium is encoded with a method of profiling that collects explicit and implicit data on users related to programs that can be accessed by users and to provide program recommendations to each user.

5       The system and method is designed for the server-side and limited resource terminals to set up user profiles from explicit and implicit data simultaneously on a full program schedule database as well as a specific program (e.g., movie) database.

Schedules on program availability and program metadata are  
10 broadcast to or received on request by the user terminal through a communication medium from a central system that contains a network of physical servers (network, application, database server for example). When, from a terminal, a user interactively rates a program or a field of the program metadata, this explicit rating is sent to the profiling server through the return  
15 path and is stored in the user's profile database. The profiling server collects information on user tastes with respect to program metadata. The profiling server also receives implicit information from user behavior such as user program remind actions, user purchase actions, or user monitoring information. All these implicit ratings complete the profile of each user.  
20 Then the recommendation engine of the profiling server evaluates the profile of users with the schedule of programs that are now available and that will be available in the near future. Based on the evaluation process, the recommendation engine builds recommendations of programs for users. The recommendation engine works with several different filtering engines such  
25 as a content filtering engine and a collaborative filtering engine and treats

one user at a time in each filtering engine. Recommendations are weighted and gathered at the output of these filtering engines and a unique recommendation per program is generated by the recommendation engine for each user. Then the list of program recommendations is stored in the profile 5 of the user. These recommendations are sent to each user terminal on terminal request or by a push from the profiling server. The user can access the resulting recommendations through a user interface that displays recommendations of the best programs for him with different scenarios such as portal, menus, tickers, virtual channels, and lists.

10 An object of the invention is to provide a system and method for server-side and limited resource terminals to set up user profiles from explicit and implicit data simultaneously on a full program schedule database as well as a specific program database. Another object of the invention is to generate user program recommendations from the knowledge of the user 15 profile itself, and also from the profiles of its neighbors that have the same tastes.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent and understood from the following detailed description which should be 20 read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a profiling and recommendation system;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a terminal screen of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a flow chart of the method of collecting the explicit ratings of the user on program metadata;

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of the method of collecting implicit data on the programs the user has watched by storing the switches between channels;

5 FIG. 5 is a flow chart of the method of collecting implicit data on the programs the user has watched by evaluating the user's viewing time;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a system of the invention including a two-way profile server that receives, stores program metadata and user explicit/implicit data and then builds and returns program recommendations;

10 FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a recommendation engine that provides program recommendations from a set of filtering engines;

FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of a method for selecting programs from the user profile and from program metadata in the content filtering engine;

15 FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a user terminal including network connections and user interactions;

FIG. 10 is a representative program description guide with explicit ratings displayed on top of a TV program.

### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

The following embodiments of the present invention will now be  
20 described in detail relative to Figures 1 to 10.

Referring now to Fig. 1, the present invention **100** is shown as part of an expanded program delivery system **100** that delivers programs **102** and program metadata **104** from a central server **106** to a user terminal **108** through a network **110**. In the case of a cable television system, the central server **106** can be located  
25 at the operator head-end and the user terminal **108** can be an operator set-top box

(STB) or the television itself. In the case of an Internet solution, the central server 106 can be integrated into the web and application servers and the terminal 108 can be a personal computer (PC) 114. The terminal 108 is a device that displays programs 102 and program metadata 104 to a user and that can interact with the user. In the television field, the terminal 108 is usually a set-top box (STB) or the television set. The terminal 108 can also be a wireless device (PDAs, mobile phones, etc.).

### Major System Components

Referring again to Fig. 1 , the system 100 operates within the context of a content or service provider system for communicating programs 102 and programs metadata 104 to users 116. This system 100 is composed of two parts 118 and 120. The first part 118 is the central server 106 that manages and delivers content to the users 116. The second part 120 is the user terminal 108 that receives the content and allows the user 116 to interact with the central server 106. A content management system 122 manages programs 102 and programs metadata 104 and is synchronized with the content delivery system 124 that sends programs 102 to the network 110, destined to the users 116. The content management system 122 also sends program metadata 104 to the profiling server 126. The profiling server 126 collects information on programs metadata 104 and on user profiles and stores these data in the program metadata database 128 and in the users profile database 130. The profiling server 126 is the main component of the invention: from the collected data, the server 126 builds and delivers program recommendations to each user 116. The recommendations are received by the terminal 108. A user 116 can use different terminals 108 to access its profile on the profiling server 126. The profiling server 126 imposes no constraints

on the infrastructure of the network **110** if we assume a reasonable bandwidth adequate for the number of users **116**.

It should be noted that program metadata **104** may also be obtained from other sources, such as a ftp xml file or in the media itself, digitally  
5 embedded in the content and need not come from the content management system **122**.

### **Program Metadata and User Profiles**

A program **102** is described by its metadata **104**. Metadata **104** of programs contain a large set of possible fields but only a few subsets of this  
10 fields are useful for the profiling server **126** and its recommendation engine **132**. A more detailed description of a preferred embodiment is provided as follows.

(a) Program ID **218**: The Program ID **218** uniquely identifies a particular program **102**. The ID **218** can be an integer (32 bits) or a long  
15 integer (64 bits) or a string of bytes not exceeding 2000 bytes.

(b) Title **208**: The title **208** uniquely identifies the main title of the program **102** and is defined as a string.

(c) Category **210**: The category **210** identifies the media content and media type category of a program **102**. The media type category defines the  
20 type of program **102** such as a movie, song, a documentary, a live event, a software, etc. The media type category is defined in one level, which means it is one element of a list of category values. The media content category indicates the nature of the content of the program **102**. It consists of three

hierarchical level categories. For example, a program **102** might have the media content level categories of (1) sport, (2) football, and (3) Arsenal. In the case of an Electronic Program Guide (EPG), the two higher-level fields can be compatible with category fields defined in the Digital Video

- 5      Broadcasting Standard (DVB). Category fields are defined as strings. Optionally, a unique ID can be added to the string definition.

(d) Description **220**: The description **220** describes the program **102** in a textual form and is defined as a string. This field is optional for the recommendation engine but useful for the users **116**.

- 10     (e) People **212**: People **212** identify the stars or other persons of interest in the program **102**. One individual is defined by a people category and by name. Examples of people category are: actor, producer, presenter, famous, etc. People categories and people names are designed as strings. Optionally, a unique ID can be added to the string definition.

- 15     (f) Keywords **214**: Keywords **214** describe the program **102** by a list of keywords. Each keyword represents the content of one part of the program **102**. These keywords can be interpreted without the category fields. For example, a keyword might be the “Louvre” in the context of the category “documentary, travel, France”. Optionally, a unique ID can be added to the 20 string definition of the keyword.

(g) Parental rating **216**: Parental rating **216** identifies restrictions regarding who can access the associated program **102**. For example, the rating might be “users older than 13”. Classification can be by age or based upon content such as violence, language, nudity and/or sex. Parental control

attributes are defined as strings. Optionally, a unique ID can be added to the string definition.

User profiles are built on explicit and implicit data 134, 136 collected by the profiling server 126. Explicit data 136 is data that are produced by a direct interaction with the user 116. Each user 116 can indicate using a rating scale his preferences on or his reaction to a specific program 102 or a program category or people or keywords. All the user ratings using the rating scale are collected by the profiling server 126 and are stored in the users profile database 130. When a user 116 purchases a program 102 or makes a remind action on a program, these actions are also stored in the user's profile database 130. Implicit data 134 is data that is monitored by the terminal 108 and sent to the profiling server 126. This data 134 is also stored in the user's profile database 130. Implicit data 134 gives information on the viewing habits of the user 116, such as which programs 102 he has watched or used, and the time of day the program was viewed.

The user profile database 130 is structured as follows:

- (a) Basic data: When users buy or log on to the terminal 108, he must identify himself. The profiling server 126 collects this information. Examples of this information are: nickname, age, zip code, gender, income, etc.
- 20 (b) History data: This data contains all the explicit and implicit data 134 and 136 collected.
- (c) Processed data: This data contains information that is generated by the profiling server 126. For example, this includes program recommendations data generated for each user.

(d) Aggregated data: This data contains data that are extracted and aggregated based on a user profile 138. In this aggregated data, reference to an individual user 116 is lost.

Referring now to FIGs. 2 and 3, a submethod 300 is described that

5 acquires explicit data 136 by collecting the user's tastes by means of a rating process. In a first step 302, the terminal 108 (shown in FIG 2) receives program metadata 104 and stores the data locally. In a second step 304, the metadata is displayed when necessary or requested. In a third step 306, following the display of the metadata 104, the user can select a field 214 of a

10 displayed program 200, assign a grade 206 for that field 214 and validate this rating using a validate button such as that on a remote control or touch screen. In a fourth step 308, the rating 206 is saved locally on the terminal 108. In a fifth step 310, the rating is sent to the profiling server 126 asynchronously. A delay can be added before the transmission of the

15 profiling server 126 in order to facilitate the management of the load of the server. When the delay is set to zero, optionally, the profiling server 126 can activate the recommendation engine 132 and immediately returns program recommendations 204 generated from the new rating. Fields 222 that can be rated are the metadata 104 available for each program 200 such as title,

20 categories, people, keywords, etc. The same rating process also applies to purchases and reminder requests acquisition.

Referring now to FIG. 4 , a submethod 400 is described for acquisition of implicit data 134 on a terminal 108. In a first step 402, a time counter is initialized and the system is waiting a user action. In a second step 25 404, the user changes a channel. In a third step 406, an evaluation of the

manner in which channels are changed (the “channel zapping”) is performed. This evaluation determines the time spent on the previous channel. In a fourth step **408**, the duration between zapping is evaluated. In a fifth step **410**, if the duration between zapping is greater than the limit, zapping  
5 information is accepted and is saved locally **120**. In a sixth step **412**, the method collects a predefined (configurable) number of channel changes/zappings on the terminal **108**. In a seventh step **414**, the method sends this information to the profiling server **126** asynchronously. To use implicit data **134**, the recommendation engine **132** does not only need to  
10 know zapping information but also how long a user has watched a program **200**. This information can be built from the zapping information and from the program schedule on the server side **106**. However, this additional information can also be built up in the terminal **108**.

Referring now to FIG. 5, this last option has the advantage of reducing  
15 the load of the server **106**. The initial steps **502**, **504**, **506** of this submethod **500** are the same as that of FIG. 4 and this submethod works in parallel with the main method shown in FIG. 4. After the channel zapping evaluation **506**, an evaluation step **508** is added which evaluates the programs **200** watched.  
This evaluation step **508** determines how long the current program **200** of the  
20 previous channel has been watched by the user. In a time check step **510**, if the program **200** is terminated, the time the program was watched is evaluated to determine whether it exceeds the predetermined limit (which is configurable). If so, in a saving step **512**, the program-watched information is stored locally on the terminal **108**. In a collection step **514**, the method  
25 returns to the first step **502** until the number of program **200** watched reaches a maximum. In a subsequent step **516**, after having collected a predefined

(configurable) number of watched program information on the terminal 108, the information is sent to the profiling server 126 asynchronously.

### Profiling System

Referring now to FIG. 6, a block diagram of the preferred embodiment of the profiling server 126 is described. The profiling server 126 includes a core platform system 602 that synchronizes all the subsystems (132,604,606) of the profiling server 126. First, a program agent system 604 receives program metadata 104 from the content management system 122, parses the program metadata 104, converts the program metadata into an internal format as described earlier, and stores the new program metadata in the program metadata database 128. Only the program agent system 604 has to be adapted when a different content management system 122 is connected to the profiling server 126. In a manner similar to the program agent system 604, a user agent system 606 is the gateway between the user terminal 120 and the users profile database 130. The user agent system 606 receives explicit and implicit data 136 and 134 respectively from the user terminal 120. It identifies, validates and then stores the data in the user profile database 130. If the terminal 120 requests immediate program recommendations built on the newly received data, the user agent system 606 sends the request to the core platform system 602 that activates the recommendation engine 132. The recommendation engine 132 returns the program recommendation list to the core platform system 602 that sends the recommendations to the terminal 120 through the user agent system 606. The core platform system 606 controls and manages program and user agent sys-

tems 604 and 606, respectively, as well as the recommendation engine 132. The profiling system 126 has been designed as a flexible architecture.

## Recommendations Engine

5 Referring now to FIG. 7, a block diagram of the recommendation engine 132 is shown. The engine 132 has two working modes. In a first working mode, called a low priority batch mode, the recommendation engine 132 builds new program recommendations for each user when the core platform system 602 informs it that the new program metadata 104 has been  
10 added to the program metadata database 128. Depending on the size of the user's profile database 130, the update of each user can take a long time. A second mode with a high priority allows the profiling system 600 to respond faster to a request of a user. In this mode, the profiling server 126 brings instant gratification of the user by giving him program recommendations  
15 related to the new rating he has sent to the profiling server 126. By evaluating one user at a time, the recommendation engine 132 can easily be adapted to multi-processors and multi-servers architecture with hash coding techniques on users.

In a first substep 702, the recommendation engine 132 selects the user  
20 it wishes to treat. In a second substep 704, once the user is selected, the recommendation engine 132 reads the user profile stored in the users profile database 130. Then the recommendation engine 132 activates different filtering engines 706, 708 and 710 with that profile. The recommendation engine 132 supports multiple algorithms and can aggregate the result of the

different filtering engines 706, 708 and 710 to a single list of program recommendations. In a third substep 720, the user profile in the user profile database 130 is updated. In order to accomplish this, the weighting coefficients 712, 714 and 716 are added to each respective program recommendation of each filtering engine 706, 708 and 710. Coefficients 712, 714 and 716 differ depending on the filtering engine 706, 708 or 710 to which they apply and also depending on the program content category because a filtering engine can be better adapted to one content category than another content category. For example, the collaborative filtering engine 708 gives better results with the movie content category than with the sport content category.

The coefficients 712, 714 and 716 can be tuned manually. They can also evolve dynamically by using a feedback adaptive algorithm well adapted to heuristic algorithms. The recommendation engine 132 adapts the coefficients 712, 714, and 716 by using for all users either an evaluation of the difference between the recommendation grade and the grade the user has given to that program or an evaluation of the difference between the recommendation grade and the duration the program 200 has been watched by the user. By default, the recommendation engine 132 uses two complementary filtering algorithms: content filtering and collaborative filtering. The content filtering engine 706 generates recommendations separately for each user while the collaborative filtering engine 708 finds correlation between the user tastes. The collaborative filtering requires bootstrap to start to generate recommendations while the content filtering does not. The content of the filtering engine 706 can generate program recommendations as soon as at least one rating has been made by the user

**116.** Of course, if only a few ratings are given, the customization of the programming recommendations is low.

One solution consists of providing a default profile when the user profile is first created. This default profile can be built on the basic data 5 mentioned under the heading "Program Metadata and User Profiles", available on the user **116** and on aggregated data such as the best or the most rated programs by other users. Another more interesting solution is to leave the choice to the user **116** to choose, as a default profile, the profile of a famous person he likes. Collaborative filtering has proven useful for movie, 10 book, music or documentaries. Content filtering has powerful availability with news, sport, people, and all strongly categorized items. In the TV context it also fits for periodic programs **102**. The collaborative filtering engine **708** requires more intensive CPU resources than the optimized content filtering engine **706**, the collaborative filtering engine **708** can only be used 15 for a subset of all the programs **102** (e.g. movies, documentaries, music). These two algorithms respectively have proved to be well adapted to item recommendation and are complementary. Nevertheless, the recommendation engine **132** can easily integrate another filtering engine such as a more general social filtering engine **710**. Each filtering engine **706**, **708**, **710** has 20 access to the program metadata database **128** with the explicit and implicit data **136** and **134**.

FIG. 8 describes the internal architecture of the content filtering engine **706**, custom developed according to the needs of the present invention. The engine **706** is optimized for structured and categorized 25 metadata. When the content filtering engine **706** is started, program metadata

104 with a right validity period are selected in a selection step 810 and indexed in an indexing step 812 for each program field such as “title”, “people”, “content category”, and “keyword” used by the engine. From the user profile already loaded 704, the engine 706 separates information on user

5   tastes 802, user purchases 804, user reminder requests 806 and use monitoring information 808. There is no technical limitation to the number of subjects for possible characterization or categorization -other user information can be used by the engine 706. Each information category 702, 704, 706 and 708 goes through a tuned matching engine for tastes 814 for

10   purchases 816 for reminder requests 818 and for monitoring 820. Each matching engine 814, 816, 818 and 820 uses the same algorithm based on static matching rules and non-linear distance estimation between program metadata 104 and user profile fields (defined in user profiles section) but with different rules and distance estimation coefficients for each matching

15   engine. Rules and distance estimation coefficients are based on heuristics built on the knowledge acquired through development, study, and experimentation. Use of matching rules allows the purveyor to find a balance between search (Indexes) and knowledge (Rules), the two main approaches of AI. Details on rule-based algorithm can be found in Charles Forgy, “The

20   Rete Algorithm: A Fast Algorithm for the Many Pattern / Many Object Pattern Matching Problem”, 1979, PhD thesis, Carnegie-Mellon University, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference. Due to the indexing techniques (read access in O(1)) used on program metadata 104, the content filtering engine 706 is very fast and can support a large number of users 116.

25   The bottleneck is on database access and not on the engine 706. Structured program metadata 104 is key to guaranteeing the satisfaction of program

recommendations 204 and to guaranteeing a fast content filtering engine 706. Programs suggested by the matching engines 814, 816, 818 and 820 are then weighted using a weight coefficient 822, 824, 826 and 828 respectively and aggregated in a list of program recommendations. A first level 830

5     aggregates program recommendations built from the user behavior (purchase, remind, monitoring) and a second level 832 aggregates these recommendations with the recommendations built in the taste matching engine 814. The matching engines (814, 816, 818 and 820) take into account at what time the program 200 has been watched, reminded and/or purchased.

10    For example, some users 116 watch movies in the evening and news in the morning while others watch news in the evening. The recommendation engine 132 tries to follow this time pattern when it generates the program recommendations. The content filtering engine 706 generates as output a program recommendation list 906 with a grading 920 on the programs of the list

15    918.

### User Terminal

Now referring to FIG. 9, the data flow of the terminal 120 is shown. The terminal 120 is a device that displays programs 102 and program metadata 104 to a user 116, collects and sends explicit and implicit data 136 and 134, respectively, on users to the profiling server 126. A user 116 interacts with the profiling server 126 through the terminal 120 that displays its personal recommendations 204.

Now referring to FIG. 10, a real case of the process of interaction with the user 116 is shown. The terminal 120 displays a program description panel

902 with information on one program on top of another. Metadata 104 is displayed, including the program title 908, the content category 910 and a list of people 912. The rating panel 904 applied on the selected item 914 ("Peter Barton" in this example) and the user 116 can change the grade of the explicit rating 916. Program recommendations available for the current user 116 are displayed in the recommendation panel 906. Each program recommendation is represented by its title 918 and its grade 920, in this case, one to five stars. Different processes of interaction can also be used. For example, the program recommendations 906 can be displayed in a portal, on menus or be received by e-mail.

Multiple variations and modifications are possible in the embodiments of the invention described here. Although certain illustrative embodiments of the invention have been shown and described here, a wide range of modifications, changes, and substitutions is contemplated in the foregoing disclosure. In some instances, some features of the present invention may be employed without a corresponding use of the other features. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the foregoing description be construed broadly and understood as being given by way of illustration and example only, the spirit and scope of the invention being limited only by the appended claims.

**What is claimed is:**

- 1    1. A system for generating program recommendations for a plurality of users based on program metadata and user profiles, the system comprising a central profiling server unit, the unit comprising:
  - 4    (a) means for importing program metadata from a program metadata source;
  - 5    (b) means for storing the program metadata into a program metadata database;
  - 6    (c) means for collecting explicit and/or implicit information on program metadata from user interaction therewith;
  - 7    (d) means for storing the explicit and/or implicit information into a user profile database;
  - 8    (e) means for building program recommendations for users based on program metadata and user profiles, through use of a plurality of filtering engines for evaluating user profiles with a schedule of available programs;
  - 9    (f) means for gathering and weighting the program recommendations in order to generate a list of program recommendations per user; and
  - 10   (g) means for transmitting a list of program recommendations for users to user terminals for display.
- 1    2. The system of claim 1, further comprising means for storing said list of program recommendations in a user profile database.

- 1    3. The system of claim 1, wherein the means for importing program metadata  
2    from a content management system and the means for storing the program  
3    metadata into a program metadata database are comprised in a program agent  
4    system.
  
- 1    4. The system of claim 1, wherein the means for collecting explicit and/or  
2    implicit information on program metadata and users, the means for storing  
3    the explicit and/or implicit information into a user profile database, and the  
4    means for transmitting a list of program recommendations for users to user  
5    terminals are comprised in a user agent system.
  
- 1    5. The system of claim 1, wherein the means for building program  
2    recommendations, the means for gathering and weighting the built program  
3    recommendations, and the means for storing said list of program  
4    recommendations in a user profile database are comprised in a  
5    recommendation engine.
  
- 1    6. The system of claim 1, wherein the program metadata source is a content  
2    management system.
  
- 1    7. The system of claim 1, further comprising a terminal device having:
  - 2       (a) means for receiving program metadata and user program  
3           recommendations;
  - 4       (b) means for displaying the program metadata and user program  
5           recommendations; and
  - 6       (c) means for collecting and sending explicit and/or implicit information  
7           on program metadata and users to the central profiling server.

1       **8.** The system of claim 7, further comprising means for storing the program  
2       metadata and user program recommendations for later access.

1       **9.** A computerized method encoded on a computerized medium, the method  
2       providing program recommendations to a user based on program metadata  
3       and user profile and comprising the steps of :

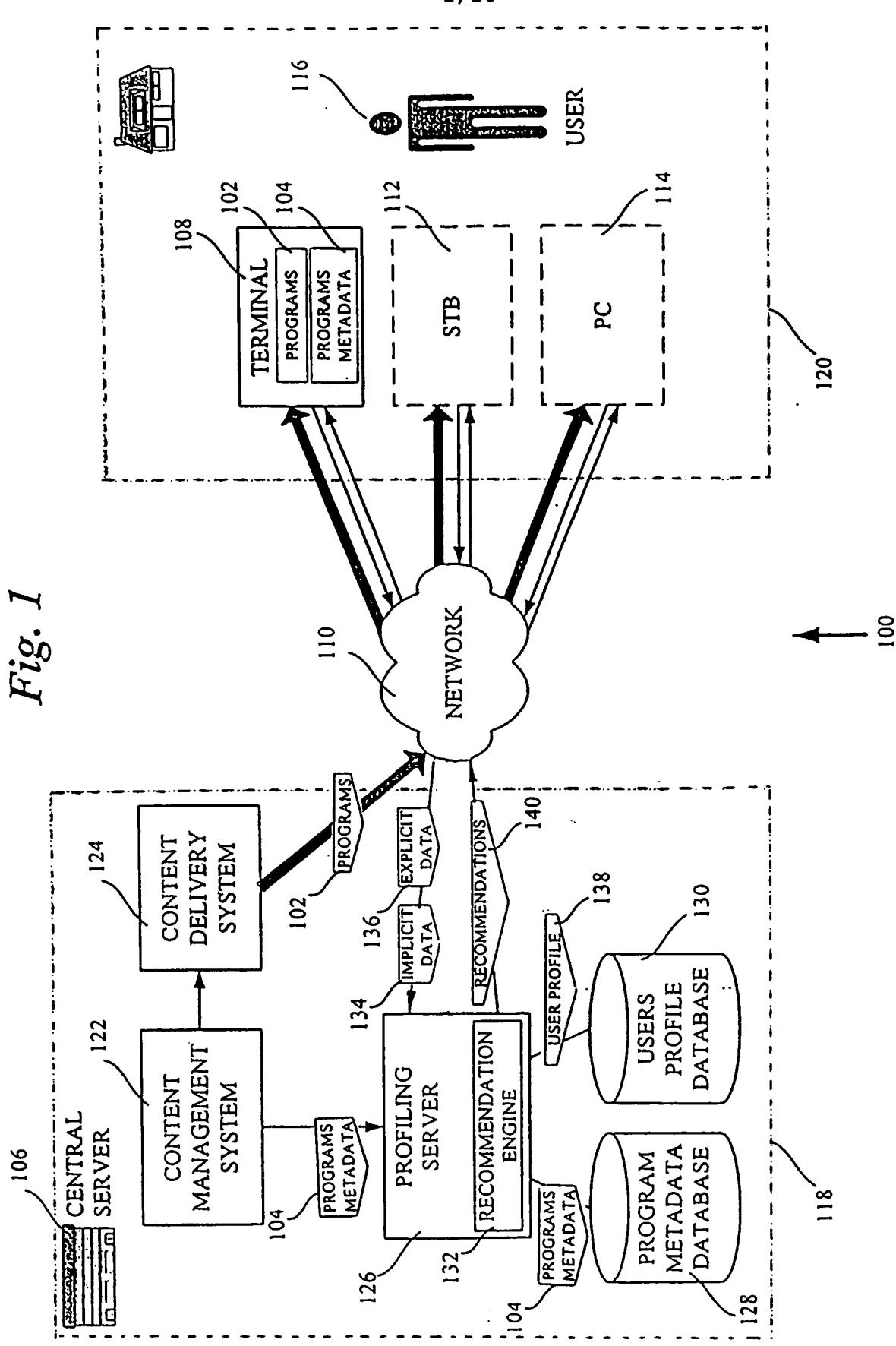
- 4             (a) accessing a server-side program metadata database;
- 5             (b) presenting the program metadata on a user terminal for user selection  
6                 and rating;
- 7             (c) collecting explicit and/or implicit information on program metadata  
8                 and the user;
- 9             (d) creating at least one user profile based on collected user explicit  
10                 and/or implicit information;
- 11             (e) comparing the program metadata with the user profile for building  
12                 program recommendations using (i) a recommendation engine supporting a  
13                 plurality of filtering engines at the same time, generating a program  
14                 recommendation list associated with each filtering engine and the user; (ii) a  
15                 gathering and weighting engine, applied to the filtering engines output, for  
16                 generating a list of program recommendations per user;
- 17             (f) transmitting the list of program recommendations to the user terminal;  
18             and
- 19             (g) presenting the list of program recommendations to the user.

1       **10.** The method of claim 9, further comprising the step of storing on the  
2       server side the list of program recommendations.

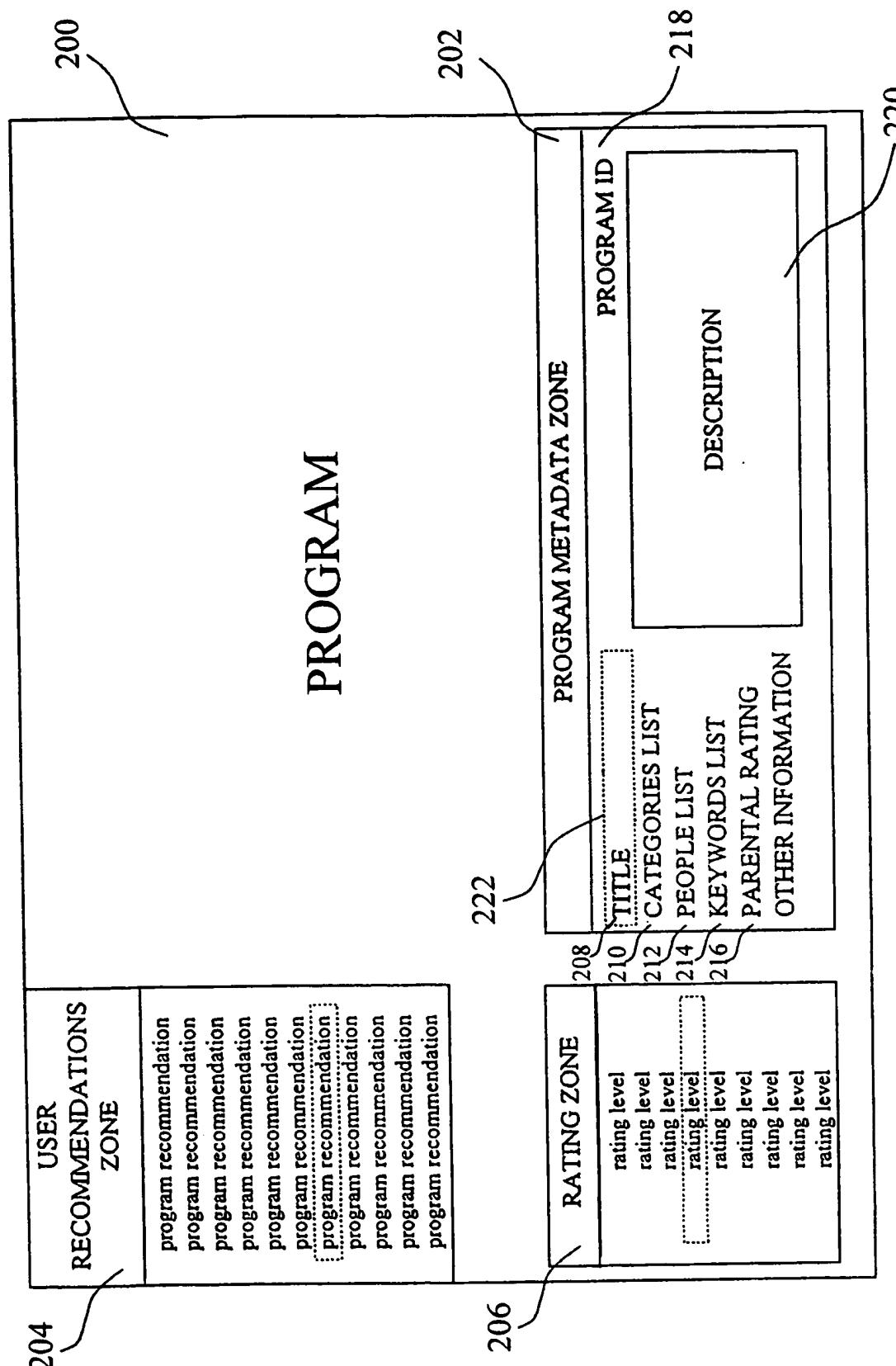
- 1    **11. The method of claim 9, further comprising the step of :**
- 2        (a) receiving on terminal-side program metadata and user program  
3           recommendations;
- 4        (b) displaying on terminal-side the program metadata and user program  
5           recommendations; and
- 6        (c) collecting and sending from terminal explicit and/or implicit  
7           information on program metadata and users to the central profiling  
8           server.
- 1    **12. The method of claim 9, wherein filtering engines include a content**  
2    **filtering engine using indexing techniques on program metadata and**  
3    **matching engines based on static matching rules and non-linear distance**  
4    **estimation between program metadata and the user profile.**

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Fig. 1



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*Fig. 2*

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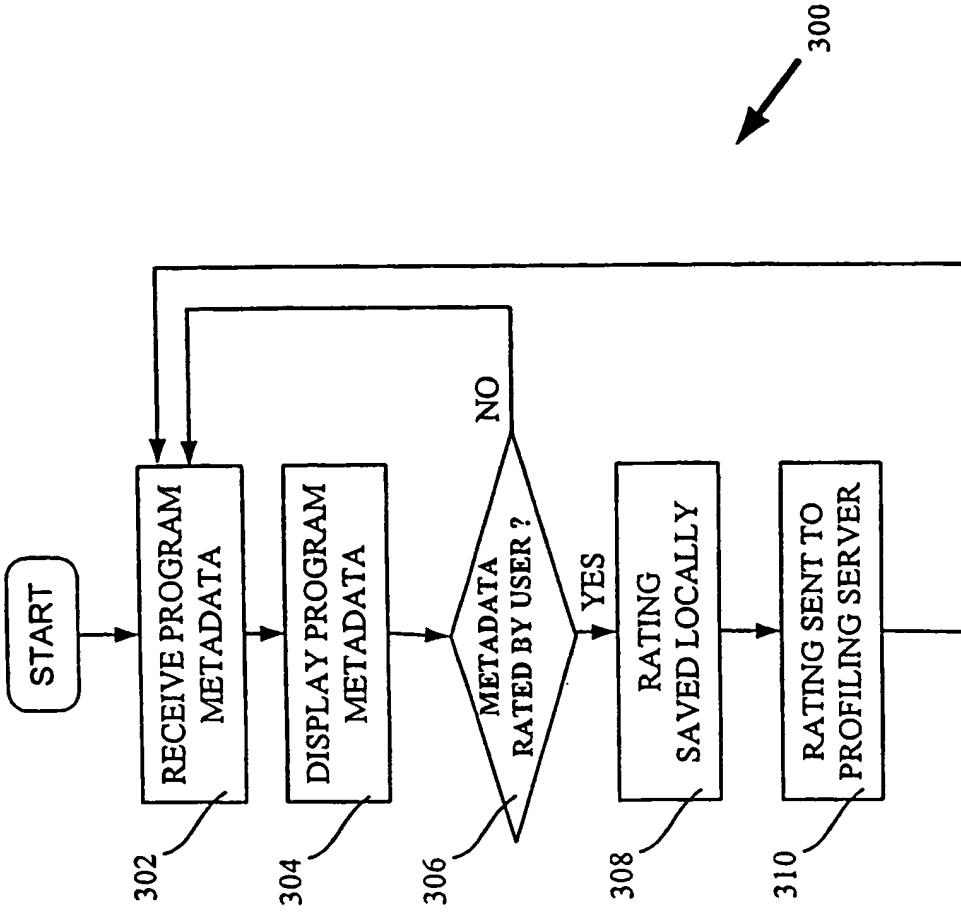


Fig. 3

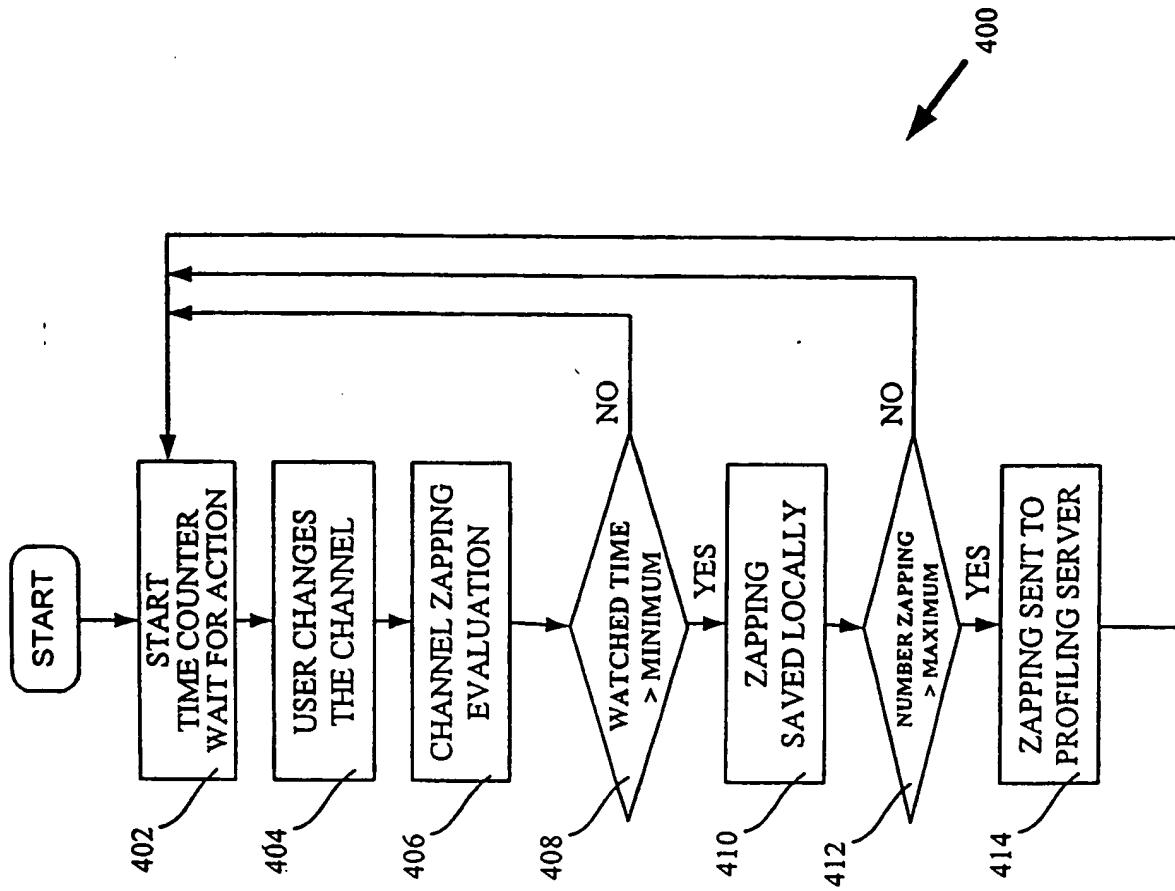
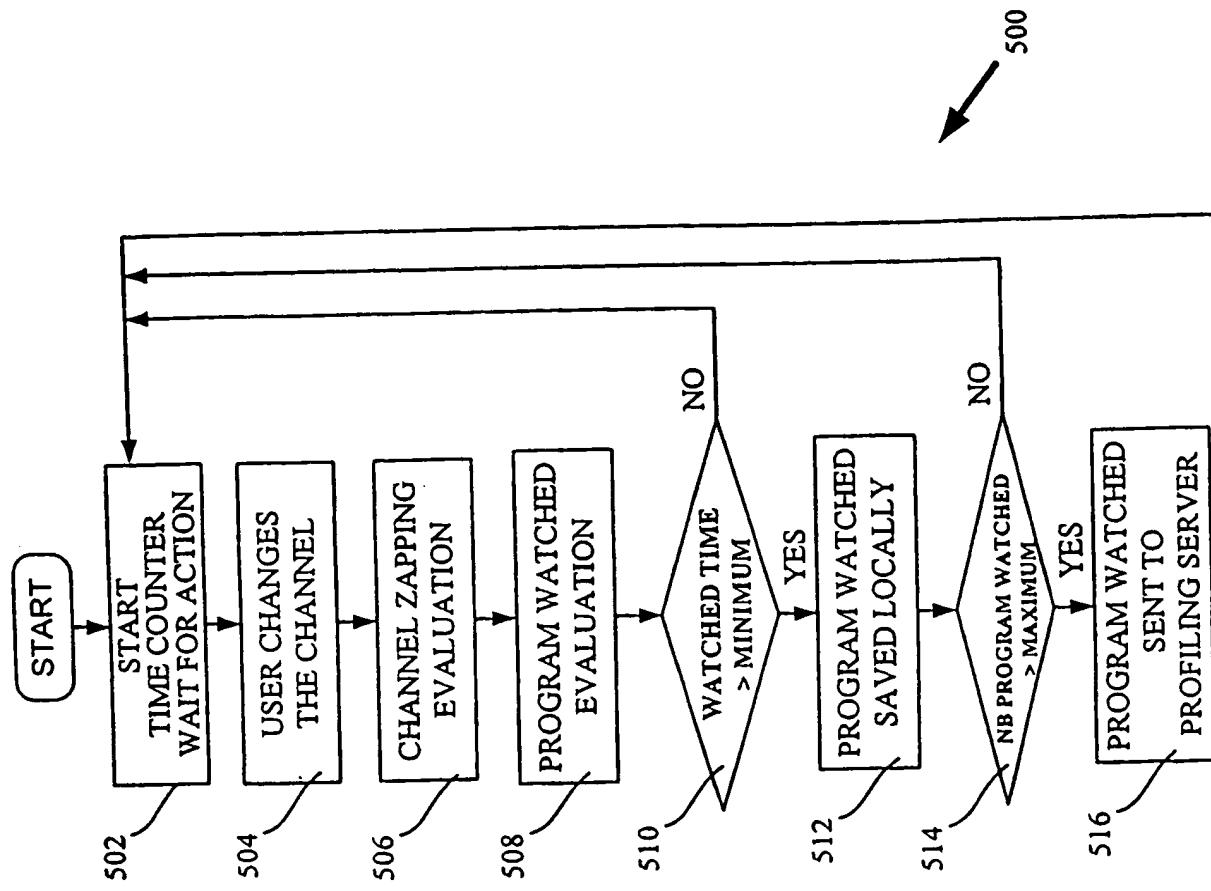
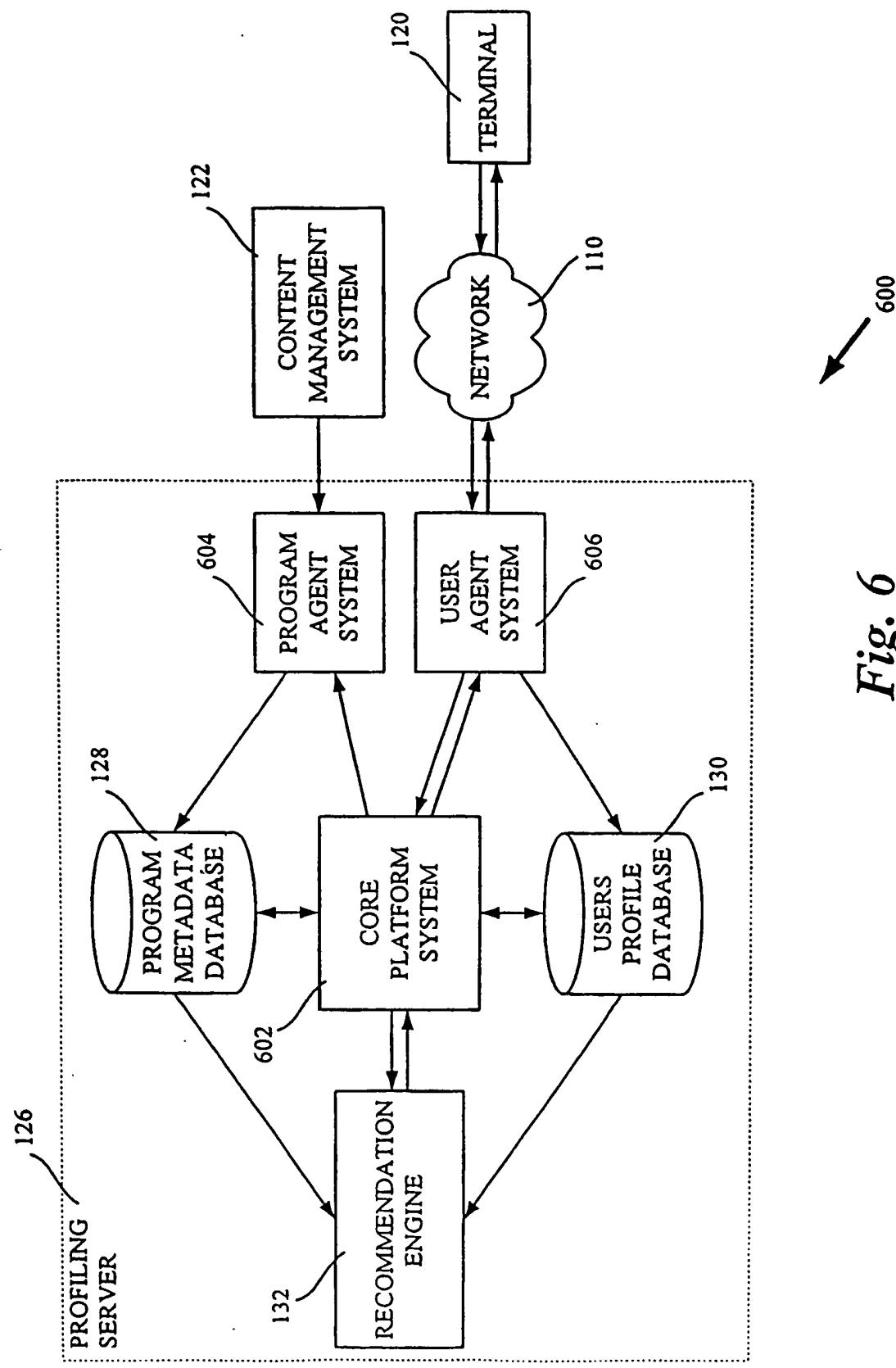


Fig. 4

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*Fig. 6*

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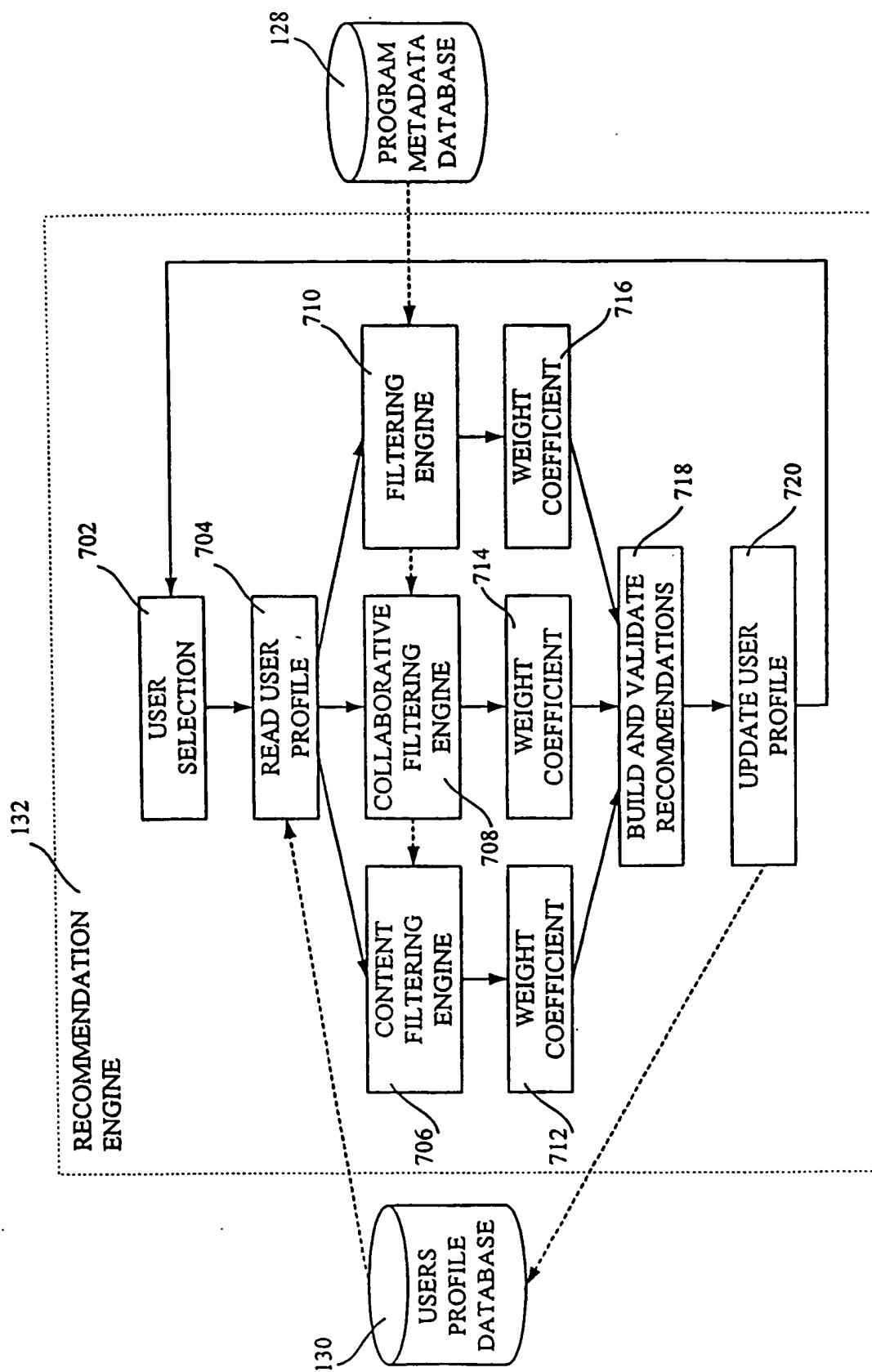


Fig. 7

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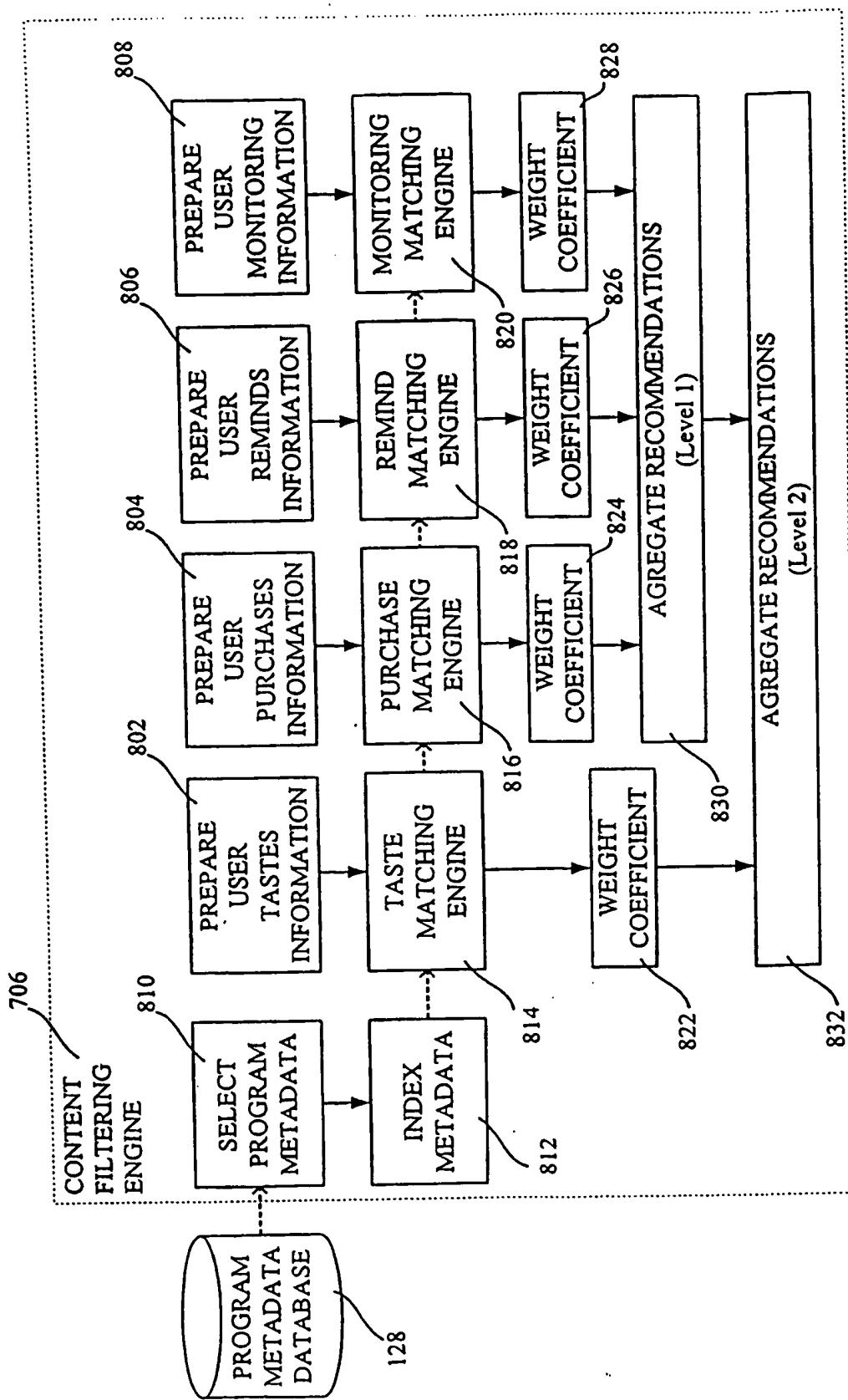


Fig. 8

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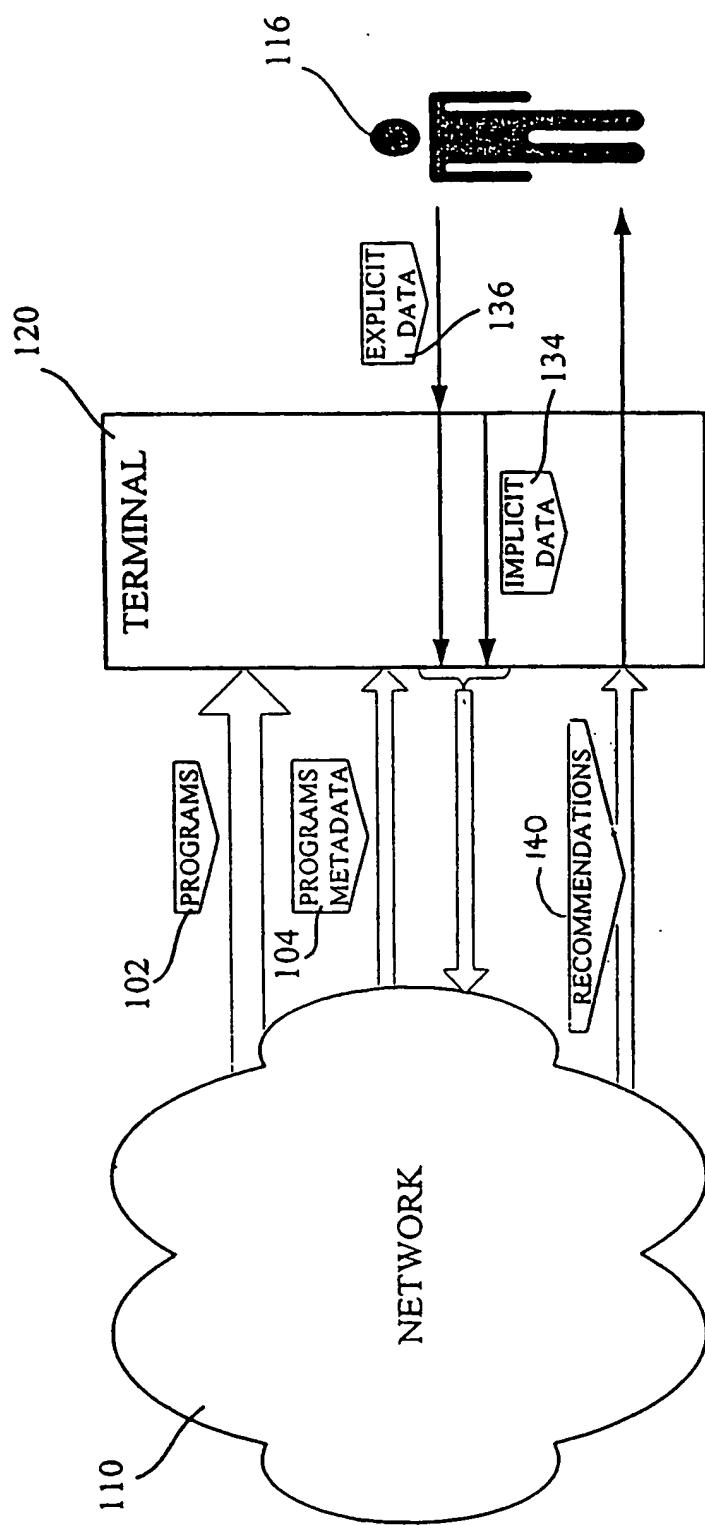


Fig. 9

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**myTV**  
Recommendations for  
**CARLOS**

► 906 ► 920 ► 916 ► 908 ► 910 ► 912 ► 914 ► 904

**What's NOW**

► Quasimodo  
★★★ Nash Bridges  
★★★ Drôles de Dames  
★★★ Cosby Show  
★★★ L'as de la crime

**EURO**

► 911 ► 913 ► 915 ► 917 ► 919 ► 921 ► 923 ► 925 ► 927 ► 929 ► 931 ► 933 ► 935 ► 937 ► 939 ► 941 ► 943 ► 945 ► 947 ► 949 ► 951 ► 953 ► 955 ► 957 ► 959 ► 961 ► 963 ► 965 ► 967 ► 969 ► 971 ► 973 ► 975 ► 977 ► 979 ► 981 ► 983 ► 985 ► 987 ► 989 ► 991 ► 993 ► 995 ► 997 ► 999 ► 902

**Rating Zone**

I strongly like  
I like  
Neutral  
I dislike  
I strongly dislike

Nina Anresen  
Peter Barton  
Lauralee Bell  
Eric Braeden  
Tricia Cast  
Jeanne Cooper

TSR  
Tue Mar 16 10:35

Fig. 10

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 00/01131

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 7 H04N7/173 H04N7/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC 7 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 758 257 A (HERZ FREDERICK ET AL) 26 May 1998 (1998-05-26)	1,2,7-12
Y	column 11, line 45 -column 12, line 6 column 13, line 29 - line 54 column 19, line 6 - line 13 column 34, line 12 - line 23 column 40, line 11 - line 20 ---	3-6 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 October 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/10/2000

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. Jonal Application No

PCT/IB 00/01131

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>WITTIG H ET AL: "INTELLIGENT MEDIA AGENTS IN INTERACTIVE TELEVISION SYSTEMS"          PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIMEDIA COMPUTING AND SYSTEMS, US, LOS ALAMITOS, CA,          15 May 1995 (1995-05-15), pages 182-189,          XP000603484          page 183, left-hand column, paragraph 2          page 184, right-hand column, paragraph 2          page 185, right-hand column, paragraph 3          -page 187, right-hand column, paragraph 4          ---</p>	1,4-6,9
Y	<p>NYGREN K ET AL: "An Agent System For Media On Demand Services"          PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF INTELLIGENT AGENTS AND MULTI-AGENT TECHNOLOGY,          22 April 1996 (1996-04-22), pages 437-453, XP002086093          page 440, paragraph 1 - paragraph 2          page 441, paragraph 6          page 443, paragraph 3          page 445, paragraph 4 - paragraph 5          page 446, paragraph 3          page 447, paragraph 3          page 449, paragraph 2 - paragraph 4          ---</p>	3-6
A	<p>US 5 798 785 A (BONNER ALFRED E ET AL)          25 August 1998 (1998-08-25)          column 29, line 26 -column 30, line 39          column 32, line 54 - line 62          -----</p>	1,9

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International Application No

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